NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1898.-FOURTEEN PAGES.

PROGRESS OF THE PEACE NEGOTIA-TIONS AT PARIS.

COMMENTS OF "THE "GAULOIS" ON DISCUSSIONS

Paris, Oct. 12.-The American Peace Commis

ing manner regarding the Philippine Islands. ing to the "Gaulois," the sitting vester. day of the joint Peace Commissions was devoted to an examination of the solution which it is possible to give to two questions in the protocol. The Philippine question, the "Gaulois" adds, was discussed incidentally, the United States seeking to impose systems of compensations, under which the United States would claim, it is said, the entire group of the Philippine Islands and assume their debt, provided Spain guarantees

As to the Spaniards, it further appears they would like the United States to assume the Cuban debt and to surrender to Spain all the war material in Cuba and Porto Rico.

THE DISCUSSION ANIMATED.

The discussion among the Commissioners yesterday, still according to the "Caulois," was animated. Judge Day, the president of the American Commission, and Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish Commission, having received precise instructions from their respective Governments, the American Commissioners that no discussion is possible on the principles themselves, which, in a certain measserve as the basis of the protocol. This first preliminary, according to them, while being merely of a provisional nature, should be rigorously observed. They add that "when Spain was overturned at the conclusion of peace her power in Cuba was crushed absolutely, and in consequence Spain no longer has the right to occupy herself about the destiny of the Antilles

lois" says, reply that the protocol was signed at a moment so critical and in the face of such an imperious necessity that it cannot be considered as being ratified by the sovereign free wish of the nation. In this fact, they conclude, exists a scenario as definite of the preliminary conven-tions relating to Cuba.

The arrival therefore, at an understanding."

Mays the "Gaulois," "offers grave difficulties.

Mays the "Gaulois," "offers grave difficulties, and one asks with anxiety how the negotiations will eventually terminate."

In diplomatic circles here it is declared that the comments of the newspapers on the problems before the Peace Commission are mere conjectures, and that they are not justified by facts. It is added that the relations between the Commissions are in no way delicate, as the newspapers indicate.

FIRST PURELY SOCIAL FUNCTION.

The American Peace Commission, at 5 o'clock to-day, engaged in its first function outside of purely diplomatic lines The "Figaro," at the hall of its own building, entertained the members of both Commissions with a stage performbers of both Commissions with a state personnel, in which Coquelin, Lois Fuller and others took part, and which was witnessed by the Spanish Ambassador, Senor Leon y Castillo; the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, and about two hundred representatives of the best Paris society, in addition to the members of both Peace Commissions. The occasion was informal and pleasing, being similar to several such entertainments given annually to several such entertainments given annually by the "Figaro" to notable persons. They are always attended by people belonging to the best society in the French capital.

SPAIN AND PEACE TERMS.

AMERICAN CONTENTION THAT THE CUBANS SHOULD DECIDE AS TO THE CUBAN DEBT.

London, Oct. 13.-The Madrid correspondent of "The Standard," referring to the Peace Conference at Paris, says:

"So far as Cuba is concerned, Spain will probably yield regarding the artillery; and, if a longer delay for evacuation were allowed, she would assent to the transfer of the administration of the island, together with the military occupation by the United States, from Decem-

"The question of the debt is a very difficult one. America is indisposed to accept the cession of Cuba, or annexation, as advocated by the Spaniards, with a view of saddling her with the debt and getting for Spain better commercial conditions than the could obtain from an

independent Cuban republic. The American contention is that only the future government and Parliament of Cuba can be considered competent to decide whether to assume the debts Spain has contracted during the last twenty years, almost entirely to cover the expense of her struggles against the Cuban

"Regarding the Philippines, Spain has grounds to believe that high American naval and mili-tary authorities have made representations to Washington against the annexation of anything more than a haval coaling station."

PAINFUL IMPRESSION IN MADRID.

Madrid, Oct. 12.-The rumors which have been published here as to the attitude of the United States Peace Commissioners are descriped as having caused a painful impression, especially the reported decision of the American Commissioners not to recognize the Cuban and Porto Rican debts.

STRIKERS IN PARIS WEAKENING.

MANY OF THEM NOW DISPOSED TO RESUME

Paris Oct 12.—The committee of railroad men, it was announced to-day, turns out to be equally divided for and against taking part in the strike. This practical disagreement has dissatisfied the strikers, many of whom are now disposed to resume work. A number of building works were re-

opened this morning.
The presidents of the Municipal General Councils The presidents of the Municipal General Councils waited on the Minister of Commerce, M. Maruejouls, to-day, and urged the claims of the strikers. The Minister replied that he could not intervene, adding that the Exposition works are sufficiently advanced to permit them to await the end of the strike without jeopardizing the success of the undertaking. The presidents then proceeded to the office of the Minister of Public Works. M. Illaye, urging him to intervene for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the strike, but he also declined to interfere in the matter.

BARON PETRE'S BROTHER IN JAIL

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL ON THE CHARGE OF PASSING WORTHLESS CHECKS.

London, Oct. 12.—The Hon. Philip Benedict Jo-seph Petre, the brother and heir of Baron Petre. was committed for trial to-day on the charge of ob-taining fig by means of worthless checks.

THE CAPE MINISTRY RESIGNS. Cape Town, Oct. 12.-The Ministry has resigned.

The Assembly of Cape Colony, as cabled to the Associated Press from Cape Town, adopted yes-terday, by a vote of 29 to 37, the motion offered by W. P. Schreiner, formerly Attorney-General of Cape Colony, expressing want of confidence in the

Government. The Ministry was composed as fol-Prime Minister and Treasurer-The Right Hon. Sir & GORDON SPRIGG. Colonial Secretary—The Hon. Dr. T. N. G. TE WATER.
Attorney-General—The Hon. Sir THOMAS UPINGTON.

Commissioner of Public Works-The Hon. Sir JAMES SIVEWRIGHT.

SUITES OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS

OF GERMANY START FROM BERLIN.

New-York

morning on their journey to the Holy Land. They will go direct to Constantinople, and from there to Palestine. The suite of the Emperor included Von Hahnke the chief of His Malesty's Private Military Cabinet; Dr. Von Lucanus, the chief of His Majesty's Private Civil Cabinet; Baron Von Buelow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Herr ladies of the Court and Court Marshal Baron Von Mirbach. The imperial party is also accompanied by a body of gendarmes and by eighteen equerries. The gendarmes have been taught photography, and by the Emperor's order will photograph everything of interest sow and Sonnenstuhl. There are 110 trunks in the baggage-cars, many of them of immense size and containing the gala dresses of the Empress. One enormous box, which scarcely leaves the Emperor's sight, is in charge of functionary. It contains valuable gifts and dia-mond decorations for Oriental officials, valued at 4,000,000 marks.

Only six horses were taken, and they are for the Emperor's personal use. The Sultan of Turkey bought thirry-six carriage horses in Berlin for the use of the Empress of Germany and her suite. The Sultan also bought in Berlin all the uniforms and weapons needed for the ceremonles which he weapons needed for the ceremonles which he which has caused the merchants of this

The Emperor and Empress of Germany, it was announced in a dispatch from Berlin last night, started Tuesday evening for Kamenz Castle, Saxony, to attend the funeral of Princess Maria, the late wife of Prince Albrecht of Prussia. regent of Brunswick, who died last Saturday From there it is to be presumed they will proon their journey to Constantinople.

W. W. ASTOR BUYS FIFTH-AVE, LOTS

PROPERTY BETWEEN FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH STS. SOLD TO HIM

> BY ROBERT BONNER'S SONS FOR ABOUT \$400,000.

Charles MacRae, representing Robert Bonner's sons, has sold to William Waldorf Astor for about \$400,000 three and one-half lots of land on the east side of Fifth-ave., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh sts. George R. Read was the broker who negotiated the purchase for Mr. These lots have a frontage of 57 feet on Fifth-ave., a depth of 125 feet on the north side of the plot and on the south side run east 100 feet, north 25 feet and 25 feet east to the easterly boundary. In May, 1889, these lots were restricted to private dwellings for ten years. This restriction will expire next May. In 1895 Mr. Astor purchased the adjoining property, on the corner of Fifth-ave, and Fifty-sixth-st. It has a complete frontage of 50 feet on the avenue and 175 feet in Fifty-sixth-st., and cost \$325,000. Mr. Astor has since erected four or five magnificent houses on this space of ground. It is not s to be made of th It is unofficially re cent houses on this space of ground in the stated what disposition is to be made of the property just purchased. It is unofficially reported, however, that it will soon be improved with similar buildings. Robert Bonner originally owned the entire frontage of this block on Flifth-ave., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh sts. Within the last decade C. P. Hunting-report and the portherly part of this block. enth sis. Within the last decade C. P. Huntington purchased the northerly part of this block, comprising three lots, in Fifth-ave, together with three lots in Fifty-seventh-st. Mr. Huntington paid \$450,000 for these lots. This plot is now covered with a palace, the estimated cost approximating \$2,000,000.

Robert Bonner was several years picking up this block of ground, embracing fifteen lots. It cest originally less than \$200,000. The property was in later years transferred to Mr. Bonner's sons, and the final sale made yesterday to Mr. Astor, which disposes of all the vacant property

Astor, which disposes of all the vacant property they owned in this block, has realized a gross total of about \$1,200,000.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO CUBA.

ARCHBISHOP CHAPELLE APPOINTED BY THE POPE

Washington, Oct. 12.—The annual meeting of the archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church began at the Catholic University to-day under peculiarly auspicious circumstances. Just before the session Cardinal Gibbons, who, as Archbishop of Baltimore, is presiding officer of the archbishops, received a cable dispatch from Rome announcing that Pope Leo had appointed Archbishop Chapelle, of New-Orleans, as Apostolic Delegate to Cuba. This was the first official act of the Vatican toward meeting the important new conditions in the Antilles arising portant new conditions in the Antilles arising out of the war. The dispatch merely said that the Pope had made the appointment, witheut going into details. It made no reference to Porto Rico, so that the scope of the special mission is confined to Cuba. Archbishop Chapelle will retain his present position at the head of the New-Orleans archdiocese, the mission to Cuba being in addition to his other duties. His choice for this important and delicate new duty was warmly commended by Cardinal Gibbens and the other prelates assembled to-day at the University. He is a linguist, speaking both Spanish and French, so that his work can be prosecuted under favorable circumstances in Cuba.

prosecuted under favorable circumstances in Cuba.

The duties of the new Apostolic Delegate in Cuba will be to provide for the proper assimilation of the Church in the West Indies to the American Church. Aside from the ecclesiastical rearrangement, the duties of Archbishop Chapelle doubtless will cover the settlement of questions relating to the vast Church estates and to the future conduct of these communities, which are almost exclusively Catholic. It was said, however, by those attending the meeting of archbishops that Archbishop Chapelle's duties would depend entirely on the instructions he received in person at the Vatican, and as to these no intimation has been received here.

The archbishops completed their work this afternoon and adjourned, although a committee will remain here until to-morrow to apportion funds for Indian schools to the archdioceses in which that work is carried on. At the close of the meeting Archbishop Kain, who acted as secretary, said there was nothing to give to the public, as the proceedings had been confined entirely to the internal affairs of the Church.

HONOLULU UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

AN INCIDENT FOR WHICH TWO OFFICERS WILL

the night of October 3 Second Lleutenant Merriam, United States Army, and First Lieutenant Wheelock, New-York Volunteers, declared martial law in Honolulu Wheelock was provost marshal in In Honolulu Wheelock was provost marshal in charge of mounted infantry. For two hours things were lively. Citizens were ordered off the streets. Orders were enforced by mounted men under Wheelock's command. Saliors were chased aboard their ships and two captains and a customs officer had to scramble for safety. General King was very angry when he heard what was being done. The two officers will be court-martialled. Lieutenant Merriam is a son of General Merriam. It is said that both men were under the influence of liquor.

Private Clarence H. Porter, Company H, ist New-fork, died at the military hospital Sunday night, the dead man's brother Fred is now in a critical ondition at the hospital with pneumonia.

COREAN CONSPIRATORS HANGED. Yekohama, Oct. 12.-According to advices received

here from Seoul, the capital of Corea, Kim Hong Niuk and two other men who are said to have been Niuk and two other men who are said to have been engaged in the conspiracy to poison the Emperor were hanged in prison on October 16. It is further said that the populace afterward secured the bodies, dreadfully murilated them and dragged them about the streets. They are now reported to be lying in the prison yard. The wife of Kim Hong Niuk has been sentenced to three years imprisonment and to receive one to three years imprisonment and to receive one entary of Agriculture-The Hon. Sir P. H. FAURE. , numbered lashes.

BACKS UP LORD SALISBURY'S ATTITUDE OVER FASHODA.

THE EX-PREMIER DECLARES HIMSELF RESPON-SIBLE FOR GREAT BRITAIN'S NILE POLICY

As I was responsible, both personally and ministerially, for the declaration of Sir Edward Grey, on which the present policy in regard to Fashoda is founded, and as I have no disposition to recede from a word or a syllable of that declaration [loud cheers], I feel bound to say a few guarded, and, I hope, inoffensive words on a subject so vital to our interests. There are two or three considerations in con-

nection with the question which make it of supreme gravity, the greatest being that, in face of a deliberate warning that a particular act would be considered an unfriendly act, that act. in spite of great geographical difficulties, great hardships and almost insurmountable obstacles, friendly,' used diplomatically, is of exceptional weight and gravity, and when used to denote an act committed by one government against an-

"On that point I will say no more. Behind the policy of the Government in this matter there is the untiring and united strength of the nation. It is the policy of the nation itself, and no gov ernment that attempted to recede from it or palter therewith would last a week. I am perfectly certain that no idea of any weakening on this question has entered the heads of Her Majesty's present advisers. They have only to maintain the attitude revealed in the Blue Book, and the nation will make any sacrifice and go to any length to sustain their action.

all honor that flag, and would not wish it the slightest disrespect. But, after all, a flag is portable, and I have some hope that the dag in this case is not the flag of France, but of an individual explorer, and not, therefore, carrying the full weight of the republic behind it.

'Among the reassuring features is the fact that M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received the representations of Great Britain in a conciliatory spirit. By deny-ing the existence of a Marchand mission he has deprived Major Marchand of the official characwhich would give the hoisting of the flag much more serious aspect. And, in spite of the contrary statements of Captain Liotard and Major Marchand. I hope to find that the mission of Major Marchand, conducted far from French territory and across territory to which France s no claim, though other nations have, will we to be of a local and not of an authorita-

tive character."
"But I found still greater hopes upon the fact that in urging the supremacy of Egypt in the territories temporarily abandoned, we are using not so much our own arguments as the arguments of French Ministers and Ambassadors of recent years. If Lord Sallsbury and Sir Edmund Monson, respectively, use the language of Egypt to these territories in a manner so authoritative that it will not be in the power of any Government to repudiate them." After mentioning the untenability of Major

Marchand's isolated position, Lord Rosebery

"These considerations lead me to hope that the incident will be pacifically settled in a con-ciliatory manner, but France must understand that there can be no compromise of the re can be no compromise of the rights of Egypt.

general disposition in recent years to treat Great Britain as a negligible quantity and to in-

"The present Government has shown no want of conciliation—some think too much—and a conciliatory disposition that is widely misunderconciliatory disposition that is widely misunderstood. If the nations of the world are under the
impression that the ancient spirit of Great.
Britain is dead, that her resources are weakened, and that her population is less determined
than ever to maintain her rights and the honor
of her flag, they make a mistake that can only
end in disastrous conflagration.
"The strength of British Ministries does not
lie in the votes they can command in Parliament, but in the intrepid sprit of a united people. Let other nations remember that cordiality
between nations can only rest upon mutual respect for one another's rights. Both Africa and
Asia have recently furnished strange object les-

spect for one another Asia have recently furnished strange object les sons in international law and international practice. If that mutual respect be not cultivated we shall ultimately relapse into a state of thing. most perilous to peare and the welfare of hu-

The speech was punctuated with loud cheers. London, Oct. 13.—The morning newspaper edi-torials are unanimous in applauding the propriety, opportuneness and importance of Lord

Rosebery's speech at Epsom "The Times" says: "It would be difficult to overrate the value of Lord Rosebery's singularly impressive and timely observations. He reappears from virtual retirement in defence of the policy of continuity in foreign affairs. It may be hoped that his pregnant comments will open the eyes of the French to the perils in the path some of them are inclined to pursue, and so tend to a pacific settlement."

RUSSIA URGES ARBITRATION.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 12.-The newspapers here urge that the question of the possession of Fashoda, on the Nile, in dispute between Great Britain and France, be settled by arbitration.

MARCHAND'S RETURN ARRANGED FOR London, Oct. 13.-The Paris correspondent of

"The Daily Chronicle" says "I learn that Major Marchand's return from Fashoda by way of Calro has already been arranged on both sides."

GENERAL LAWTON LEAVES SANTIAGO.

SAILS FOR THE UNITED STATES ON THE TRANS PORT MICHIGAN

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 12-Major-General Henry W. Lawton, Governor of the Military Department of Santiago, sailed to-day for the United States on board the transport Michigan.

He is accompanied by his aids. The battery at El Morro fired a salute of thirteen guns. General Wood and many other officers assembled at the wharf to bid General Lawton farewell, upward of seven hundred Cubans raised a lusty cheer as the Michigan sailed away. General Lawton is popular here, and the wish for his return is universal.

MORE NEW YELLOW FEVER CASES.

REPORTS FROM MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA TO THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE

Washington, Oct. 12.—The official dispatches to the Marine Hospital Service to-day show that yesterday there were ten places in the State of Mississippi infected with yellow fever. Sixty-seven new cases were reported and one death, which occurred at Harriston. At Franklip, La., there were twenty new cases, but they are reported to be of a mild type, and there were no deaths there. The out-break reported at Bay St. Louis, Miss., proves to the at Waveland, a little village four miles this side of the centre of the bay. The report to-day shows nine cases there.

FIRM AMERICAN ATTITUDE. JOURNEY TO PALESTINE BEGUN. ROSEBERY'S STRONG SPEECH. MANY SHOT IN COAL RIOTS.

STRIKERS AND TRAIN GUARDS KILLED AND WOUNDED AT VIRDEN.

IMPORTATION OF NEGRO LABORERS BRINGS ON

Virden, Ill., Oct. 12 - The little town of Virden is comparatively quiet to-night, after a day of riot and bloodshed, the result of the expected clash between the upion miners and imported cago and Alton special train, bearing two hundred negro miners from the South, arrived a the stockade around the Chicago-Virden Coal Company's mines, and immediately the firing began. The list at 10 o'clock to-night stands

KEUTNER, Ernest, of Mount Olive KILEY, D. H., a Chicago and Alton detective

BASTON, Joe, of Mount Olive, shot in stomac EYSTER, J. F., superintendent Climax Trading Company;

ENNINGS. Thomas, of Springfield. UNK, George, of Girard, shot in stomach. RUNK, Joseph, of Girard; shot in arm. SPRIM, Joseph, of Mount Olive; shot in arm TIGAR, Bart, engineer, Chicago and Alton Railroad; sho Edward, of Springfield

WEVSIEP, Gustav, of Mo It is said that six men were wounded inside the stockade, but this has not been verified and those inside the stockade refuse to communicate

Virden daily that a train having negroes from Alabama would reach the city, and the Chicago and Alton depot has been surrounded day and night by vigilant miners awaiting their

To-day the Chicago and Alton limited, due to pass here at 10 o'clock, shot through to Chicago an hour late, displaying flags on the rear. indicating that a special was following. Imme diately the word was spread and a dense crowd of miners lined the station platform, while anstockade, a half mile north of the station. D. B. Kiley, a Chicago and Alton detective, stood guard at a switch at the south end of the staon platform to see it was not tampered with

and signal shots were fired from the south end of the train announcing the special's arrival. Immediately shots were fired from the moving train and outside, and the fight was on. noments after the train had passed the switch where Kiley was stationed, and while he was talking with two citizens, he threw up his arms and dropped dead with a bullet through his brain. He was the first man killed. The train continued to the stockade, the miners firing into all along the route, and the negro passengers returning the fire. The moment the train eached the stockade the miners opened a desperate fire with rifles and revolvers.

The negroes on the train answered with a steady fire. The miners and the train were enveloped in a cloud of smoke, and the shooting Burt Tigar received a bullet in the arm and dropped from his seat. His fireman seized the throttle, pulled it open with a jerk, and the wounded negro passengers to Springfield. How many were wounded is not known. The train stopped at the stockade only two minutes. shooters, armed with Winchesters, and they kept up a steady fire into the crowd of union

Eye-witnesses say the dead miners were killed after the train had departed. It is not known how many men are stationed behind the walls of the stockade, but an estimate is placed at between twenty-five and forty. It is claimed that six within the stockade were wounded, but those inside refuse to hold any communication with the outside, and nothing authentic can be learned. Word, however, was sent from the stockade to physicians in town that their ser-

The town is in the greatest excitement, and men are securing whatever arms they can get hold of, expecting to use them for their own protection if the trouble spreads. Women and children are fleeing to their homes and barricading themselves behind their doors. Some of the widows of the dead miners, however, decline to go to their homes, and are almost insane with grief and anger. It is said that the miners were fired on from the stockades after

the train had gone through. Shortly before 1:30 o'clock Manager Lukens tried to make his escape from the shaft. The attempt was a signal for another fusillade from a body of men, said to be miners. The manager and a small force of detectives ran into the alley behind the postoffice. The attacking party, however, continued to fire away. It is not known yet whether any of the shots took effect

Sheriff Davenport sent a telegram to Governor Tanner, asking that troops be forwarded immediately. The Sheriff thinks possibly one hundred men have been killed and wounded, but others deem this estimate entirely too large. There is the greatest indignation felt here against Operator Lukens, who is held responsi-

hie for the tragedy. PROMPT ACTION AT SPRINGFIELD.

GOVERNOR TANNER ORDERS TROOPS TO THE

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 12 .- A train riddled with bullets pulled into the Chicago and Alton station here this afternoon from Virden. One deputy is dead. He was riding in the front car with a Winchester rifle, and the miners fired on him. He discharged his Winchester and was shot almost to pieces.

Engineer Bert Kyger, of Bloomington, whose engine was drawing the train, was shot in the arm. He gave way to Engineer Anderson at Auburn, about twelve miles north of Virden, who brought in the train at a mile a minute, with the engine full of builet holes. There were two thousand armed miners in Virden. The train was loaded with negroes, who say they came here under false representations by op-

Governor Tanner received a telephone message from Sheriff Davenport of Macoupin County regarding the fight between the miners and those guarding the stockades, and he ordered Captain Craig, in command of Battery B and Sons of Veterans' companies, at Pana, to proceed at once to Virden. The Governor also ordered Colonel Hamilton, commanding a Sons of Veterans' regiment, to rendezvous four companies of his regiment at once at Springfield for equipment.

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNOR. Governor Tanner said this evening:

T. C. Louck, president, and Mr. Lukens, super-intendent of the Virden Coal Company, at 12:30 the choice of party candidates in case when the

(Continued on Seventh Page.

HOWARD GOULD MARRIED.

HE AND MISS CLEMMONS WEDDED AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE.

NO MEMBER OF THE BRIDEGROOM'S FAMILY PRESENT-ONLY A FEW GUESTS

IN ATTENDANCE.

Miss Viola Kathryn Clemmons, the actress, was married at the Holland House at 8:30 o'clock last vening to Howard Gould, a son of the late Jay and prother of George J. Gould. mony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle No member of Mr. Gould's family was pres

aptain W. G. Shackford, of the Niagara, Mt. Gould's yacht: Mr. Bogardus, and Mr. and Mrs. After the ceremony supper was served in the gilt room of the Holland House, which was decorated with palms, Lilles of the Valley and American Beauty roses. The wedding cake was distributed in white satin boxes, appropriately inscribed. Mr. and Mrs. Gould went on board the Niagara last evening, and will start to-day on a Kathryn Clemmons was born in Illinois. Her

Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. John Kimble.

Colonel Thomas M. Kilpatrick, a well-known poliboth houses of the Illinois Legislature, and the 1816, who was killed in the Battle of Shiloh. An uncle of Miss Clemmons was Colonel E. Sells, who fought in the Mexican War and was afterward After the death of Miss Clemmons's father her

mother married again, and the family moved to California. Miss Clemmons made her first ap-pearance on the stage at the Grand Opera House, Francisco, about thirteen years ago, in name of Viola Dayan, the last name being that of her stepfather. Her audience was a kindly one she was so ar encouraged by her effort that she went to England and studied stage under Emile Benke, Walter and Herman Vesin. She acted in Engshe presented in the English provinces was called "The White Lity." It was somewhat vaguely "The White Lily." It was somewhat vaguely described as "an emotional drama in the line of For this play an engagement was secured at the Princess Theatre, London. The engagement was not kept, on account of an acci-In the play Miss Clemmons had to ride a horse, and at one of the towns where she played before reaching London the horse fell on the stage and she was so severely hurt that the London aparance had to be given up. She returned to this country in the summer of

1800, and in the following theatrical season she made a four in a play called "A Lady of Venice." Her financial backer was Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill). She played a short engagement at the Fifth Aveaue Theatre, in this city. The tour was not a success hnancially.

There has always been widespread public interest in this match, owing to a provision in Jay Gould's will, which was male public on December 8, 1892, that if any of his children should marry without that if any of his children should marry without the consent of a majority of the executors and trustees of the estate, the share of the property allotted to such child should be reduced one-half, and the other half of such share should be transferred to such persons as under the laws of the State of New-York would take the property in case the testator died intestate. It has long been known that Mr. Gould's family opposed the union Whether this opposition has been withdrawn or Mr. Gould has decided to incur the loss of property decreed in the foregoing provision could not be learned last night.

PREPARE TO ENROLL.

NEW PRIMARY ELECTION LAW. The fact that a voter enrolled last spring does not entitle him to take part in the primaries of his party for the coming year. He must have his name placed upon the new roll for this year. The easiest way of doing so is by enrolling when he registers as a voter. The days of enroland Saturday of this week (October 14 and 15), and Friday and Saturday of next week (October 21 and 22).

After the voter has registered in the usual way it will be the duty of one of the Board of Registry immediately to ask him the following

"Do you desire to enroll for the purpose of participating in the primary elections of any

party?" If the voter answers "Yes," the following question should be asked "With what party do you wish to enroll?" Unless the voter is challenged, the Board of

Registry must forthwith enroll him as a member of the party which he has named. If the voter is challenged, he may file a declaration in the form given below, or one of the members of the Board of Registry must ask

him the following questions: "Are you in general sympathy with the prin-

ciples of the (naming it) party?" "Do you declare that you have not enrolled with or participated in the primary elections or conventions of any other party since the first

"Is it your intention to support generally at the next general election, State or National, the nominees of the (naming it) party for State or

National officers?" If the voter answers the questions in the

affirmative, he must be enrolled. Instead of answering the foregoing questions, the voter may sign and file a declaration in the following form, and thereupon his name must

be enrolled as a member of his party:

I (naming the elector), do solemnly declare that I reside at (specifying his residence address), and am a qualified voter of the (specifying the number) election district of the (specifying the number) Assembly District (or ward), in the city (or village) of (naming it), that I am in general sympathy with the principles of the (naming it) party, that it is my intention to support generally at the next general election. State or National, the nominees of such party for State or National offices, and that I have not enrolled with or participated in any primary election or convention of any other party since the first day of last year.

The word "party" as used herein means a political organization which at the last preceding election of a Governor polied at least ten thousand votes for Governor.

The voter should remember that his right to be enrolled as a member of his party:

The voter should remember that his right to be enrolled as a member of his party is absolute unless challenged, or, if challenged, provided he files the declaration mentioned or answers in the affirmative the questions named.

The members of the Citizens Union and other similar local organizations need not hesitate to enroll as members of their party, as the only statement of party affiliation required is that it is the voter's intention to "support generally at the next general election, State or National, the nominees of the party for State or National offices." In order to remove all possible doubt on this question and allow the utmost freedom in voting for municipal officers the law further provides as follows:

No organization or association of citizens for the election of city officers shall be deemed a political party within the meaning of this act, and membership in any such organization or association shall not prevent an elector from enrolling with and acting as a member of a political party.

By enrolling as a member of his party the voter enters into no obligation whatever with reference to his future conduct. He simply secures to himself the opportunity of participating in the primary elections of his party and in

PRICE THREE CENTS. THE PRESIDENT ON THE WAR.

HIS ADDRESS AT THE PEACE JUBILEE OF THE OMAHA EXPOSITION.

RECEIVED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM-TRIBUT

TO GENIUS OF THE AMERICAN PROPER

Omaha, Oct. 12.-The third day of Omaha's peace jubilee and "President's Day" at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition opened with a low ering sky. About 10 o'clock, however, the sur burst forth in radiance, making the hearts of up early this morning, and at 9 o'clock was in the parlors of the Omaha Club, where he greeted the members of his party and other callers. It was after 10 o'clock when the Presidential

party, escorted by President Wattles and mem

riages, started for the Exposition grounds They were led by a platoon of mounted police while the President and party were escorted by the Board of Governors of the Ak-Sar-Ben, mounted in regalia. The party proceeded diof the Exposition grounds, where, in the music pavilion, the formal exercises of the day or curred. In the first carriage was the President, with Gordon W. Wattles, president of the Ex position. Then followed General Miles, General Greely, General Wheeler, Secretaries Gage, Bliss and Wilson, Postmaster-General Smith, mem bers of the Diplomatic Corps, secretaries of Legation and press representatives. A great crowd had gathered to see President McKinley leave

the club building President McKinley probably never received a more enthusiastic greeting than that which awaited him at the Exposition grounds. By far the greatest crowd in the history of the fairform from which the President made his address. Hardly a sentence was spoken by him which did not evoke from the people cheer upon cheer. After President Wattles had introduced the distinguished guest of the Exposition it was fully five minutes before the subsiding of the applause permitted the President to begin

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. President McKinley's address was as follows

Gentlemen of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition Gentlemen of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition and Fellow-Citizens: It is with great pleasure that I meet once more the people of Omaha, whose wealth of welcome is not altogether unfamiliar to me, and whose warm hearts have before touched and moved me. For this renewed manifestation of your regard, and for the cordial reception of to-day, my heart responds with profound gratitude and a deep appreciation which I cannot conceal, and which the language of compliment is inadequate to convey.

My greeting is not alone to your city and the

My greeting is not alone to your city and the State of Nebraska, but to the people of all the States of the Trans-Mississippi group participating here, and I cannot withhold congratulations on the evidences of their prosperity furnished by this great Exposition. If testimony were needed to establish the fact that their pluck has not deserted them, and that prosperity is again with them it is found have This

erity is again with them, it is found here. This icture dispels all doubt. In an age of expositions they have added yet another magnificent example. The historical celebrations at Philadelphia and Chicago and the splendid exhibits at New-Orleans, Atlanta and Nashville are now a part of the past, and yet in influence they still live and their beneficent results are closely interwoven with our National development. Similar rewards will honor the authors and patrons of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Their contribution will Mississippi Exposition.

mark another epoch in the Nation's material advancement.

One of the great laws of life is progress, and nowhere have the principles of this law beer so strikingly illustrated as in the United States A century and L decade of our National life have turned doubt into conviction; changed ex periment into demonstration; re-old methods and won new triumphs. challenged the attention of the world. This is true not only of the accumulation of material wealth and advance in education, science, invention and manufactures, but, above all, in the opportunities to the people for their own elevation, which have been secured by wise free gov-

ENFORCING THE SPIRIT OF THE CONSTI-TUTION.

Hitherto, in peace and in war, with additions to our territory and slight changes in our laws, we have steadily enforced the spirit of the Constitution secured to use by the noble self-sacrifice and far-seeing sagacity of our ancestors We have avoided the temptations of conquest in

rince and far-seeing sagacity of our ancestors. We have avoided the temptations of conquest in the spirit of gain. With an increasing love for our institutions, and an abiding faith in their stability, we have made the triumphs of our system of government in the progress and prosperity of our people an inspiration to the whole human race. Confronted at this moment by new and grave problems, we must recognize that their solution will not affect ourselves alone, but others of the family of nations.

In this age of frequent interchange and mutual dependency, we cannot shirk our international responsibilities if we would, they must be met with courage and wisdom, and we must follow duty even if desire opposes. No deliberation can be too mature or self-control too constant in this solemn hour of our history. We must avoid the temptation of undue aggression and aim to secure only such results as will promote our own and the general good.

It has been said by some on that the normal condition of nations is war. That is not true of the United States. We never enter upon war until every effort for peace without it has been exhausted. Ours has never been a military Government. Peace, with whose blessings we have been so singularly favored, is the National desire and the goal of every American aspiration.

On April 25 for the first time for more than a generation the United States sounded the call to arms. The banners of war were unfuried, the best and bravest from every section responded; a mighty army was enrolled, the North and the South vied with each other in partiotic devotion; science was invoked to furnish its most effective yeapens; factories were rushed to supply squipments, the youth and the veteran joined in freely offering their services to the country, volunteers and Regulars and all the people railied to the support of the Republic. There was no break in the line, no halt in the march, no fear in the heart, no resistance to the patriotic spirit of the troops fighting in distant waters or on a foreign shore.

HOW THE EMERGENCY WAS MET

What a wonderful experience it has been from the standpoint of patriotism and achievement! The storm broke so suddenly that it was here almost before we realized it. Our Navy was too small, though forceful with its modern equipment, and most fortunate in its trained officers and sailors. Our Army had years ago been re-

and sailors. Our Army had years ago been reduced to a peace footing. We had only nineteen thousand available troops when the war was declared, but the account which officers and men gave of themselves on the battlefields has never been surpassed. The manhood was there and everywhere. American patriotism was there, and its resources were limitless.

The courageous and invincible spirit of the people proved glorious, and those who a little more than a third of a century ago were divided and at war with each other were again united under the holy standard of liberty. Patriotism banished party feeling: fifty millions of dollars for the National defence was appropriated without debate or division, as a matter of course and as only a mere indication of our mighty reserve power.

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But if this is true of the beginning of the war, what shall we say of it now, with hostilities suspended and peace near at hand, as we fervently hope? Matchiess in its results, unequalited in its completeness and the quick success with which victory followed victory, at tained earlier than it was believed to be possible, so comprehensive in its sweep that every thoughtful man feels the weight of responsibility which has been so zuddenly thrust upon us! And, above all and beyond all, the valor of the American Army and the bravery of the American name stand forth in unsuilled glory, while the humanity of our purposes and the magnanimity

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